FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1860.

London Offices of TRE SUR,
480 West Strand,
All communications should be addressed
B. White, 450 Strand, London, W. O.

### No Step Backward!

The hustling which springs up in a defeat ed or subdued political organization to pull itself together and get out all possible expressions of undiminished estimate of its own power or importance, is less lively among the Republicans than among the Mugwumps. They have naturally more wind for talk, and in putting in their claim for the fruits of a canvass in which their only prominence was in direct and bitter epposition to the Democrats they are making a greater clatter with it, if anything, than they did before the voting.

Eighteen hundred and ninety has seen the first genuine Demogratic triumph since 1882. It is worth while to reflect how it came about

The new Republicanism, the most brutal and rampant form of enmity the Democracy ever encountered, has shattered itself in its assault on a re-awakened and re-united party. The latter emerges from the conflict in its former strength, self-confidence, and selftrust. Its camp is no longer open to be pilfered or betrayed. The Democracy itself is in the saddle, with no intention of surrendering a foot of its holdings. It will take no step backward. If it contemplates the surrender of its recently reasserted supremney and its present national prestige, it will be time enough to surrender after the great contest with the Republicans two years from last Tuesday. As Mr. TILDEN used to say it is never too late to surrender.

But there is to be no surrender, prelimi nary or otherwise, either to Mugwumps or Ropublicans. From te-day there is to be straight Democratic fight for the principles and party of THOMAS JEFFERSON, with a straight Democratic victory in sight tha becomes surer as the party is less hampered with entangling alliances or its spirit deadened with doubt as to its value.

The unvarying triumph of this style of warfare which we have witnessed during the past six years in the politics of New York must be spread over the entire nation for the Presidential election of 1892. From now on Democrats for the Democracy and the Democracy for Democrats is the watchword

## Cleveland's Hostlity to Hill.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD of New York was Secretary of the Treasury under GROVEN CLEVELAND's administration as President of the United States.

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT of Massachusette was Secretary of War under the same Administration.

During the recent campaign in this city Mr. FAIRCHILD did his utmost to elect the blican candidate for Mayor and to defeat the Democratic candidate, Hugh J GRANT. Mr. FAIRCHILD is the same sort of Democrat that Mr. CLEVELAND is. He is for the party when it gives him a place, and against it at other times. In other words, he is always for FAIRCHILD.

Mr. WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT was in this city on Tuesday and talked to a reporter of our esteemed contemporary, the New York Tribtme, in this wise:

"The Democrats of my State will send a solid CLEVE-Lars delegation to the Democratic National Convention in 1804. Governor Hill's name is only mentioned in connection with an emphatic negative. The people have not forgotten 1883. Hill cannot win the support of the South and West. The Democrats of these States receives that Hill got a majority in 1888 in this State while Cluvellars was defeated. The idea that Hill die not know how the State was going is propostarous."

The meaning of these words cannot be mistaken. The speaker intended to charge Governor HILL with treachery to President CLEVELAND in the campaign of 1888. The charge is false. We do not say that Mr. Endicorr knows it to be false, but he ought to know it. Those who were about Governor HILL during the Presidential campaign of 1888, and who know how he felt and what he did, know that he was abso-

lutely faithful to the ticket. But once for all it should be understood that had it not been for Governor Hill's unsparing efforts to rally the Democracy to Mr. CLEVELAND'S aid, the latter would have lost New York by forty thousand instead of

As for Mr. CLEVELAND himself, up to the present time he has never ventured, certainly not in public, to express any doubt of Governor HILL's entire fidelity. The attitude, however, of the members of his Cabinet on this subject cannot be disregarded. Their sentiments will be attributed to their chief. and when Mr. CLEVELAND's Secretary of War distinctly intimates that Governor HILL was treacherous in 1888, nobody will bolleve that he makes the accusation without the sanction, or at least the sympathy. of Mr. CLEVELAND himself.

If Mr. CLEVELAND has a fight of this kind to make on the Governor, why does he not come out and make it in person like a man. instead of under cover by means of his former Secretaries?

# Can Bismarck be Gagged?

There was no more striking incident con nected with the celebration of Von Mor. rww's ninetieth birthday than the absence of Bis-MARCE. For the imperial crown now worn by the young Kaiser he is more indebted t the brain of the statesman than to the soldier's sword. Had not the iron hand of Bis-MARCK grasped the helm of the Prussian State in 1862, Von MOLTKE would have had no opportunity to display his strategic talents in 1806 and 1870. In spite of his tremendous obligations to the ex-Chancellor, WIL-ETAM II. did not invite him to take part in honoring the military architect of the German empire. Yet the presence of BISMARCK must have been missed in Berlin, and all patriotic Germans must have felt with smothered in lightation that "Casan's pageant, shorn of BRUTUS's bust, did but

of Rome's great son remind her more." We are now told that the slight put upon the ex-Chancellor was due to his refusal to submit to the young Emperor the proof sheets of the life of WILLIAM I., which Bis-MAROK has been engaged for some time in writing. The ground on which the demand for the proof sheets is based is that questions of State would inevitably be discussed in any biography of the first head of the new German empire, and especially in one indited by his Prime Minister. The plea is plausible enough, and by the irony of fortune it happens to be identical with that which BISMAROE himself made the pretext for the persecution of Count HARRY VON ARNIM and for the arrest of Prof. Von GREENERN But it scarcely becomes the grandson of WILLIAM I. to seek specious precedents and technical excuses for inflicting an indignity on the greatest benefactor of the house of

HOMENZOLLERN. When we consider the inestimable services performed by BIEMARCK, it seems not merely ungracious, but ignoble, to insist upon subjecting his writings to the same clerical robes with colors hateful to the

rigorous revision which the compositions of er men have undergone. It is a kind of insult to assume that the reputation of WILLIAM I. or the well-being of Prussis could be harmed by any utterance of him whose life has been expended in the exaltation of the one and the aggrandisement o the other. No dynasty has anything to gain by gagging its most loyal liegeman. nor can any country wish to muzzle its first citizen. Under all the circumstances of the case, the disinterested onlookers who forecast the verdict of posterity, will deem Bis-MARCK justified in sending his book to England for publication, sooner than acknowledge that his writings require to be sub mitted to the Prussian censorship. By such an act the great ex-Chancellor would denv the young Kalser's competence to revise the story of the erection of his throne, and he would appeal, like Bacon, to foreign countries and to distant times.

To gag BISMARCE is impossible. His work speaks for him with an eloquence that no ingratitude can muffle and no prejudice can resist. The crowning achievement of his statecraft, the creation of German unity, is one of the pyramidal and epoch-making facts of history. All that Napoleon accomplished seems fugitive and spectral by comparison. A thousand years hence the first French empire is likely to be remembered only as a dazzling episode, like the short lived realms constructed by Zenguis and TAMERLANE. It is scarcely conceivable, however, that consolidated Germany will ever revert to the condition from which BISMARCK rescued her. The fabric which his hands have fashioned seems destined to stand unshaken long after the house of HORENZOLLERN, the monarchical regime, and the Prussian military system have been remitted to the limbo of outworn and discarded toys. There is but one gift more precious to a nation than unity, and, without an antecedent unity, liberty itself were unattainable. The day may come when the most ardent champions of German freedom will applaud BISMARCK'S wisdom in discerning that to lay deep and immovable the foundations of unity demanded all the energles of one man's short life. Let others rear the superstructure on the rock-like base that bears his name.

In no other way could WILLIAM II. so infallibly provoke a reaction in BISMARCR'S favor as by attempting to humiliate the benefactor of his family and the aggrandizer of the State. They who lately have descanted on BISMARCK's faults and shortcomings, will presently think only of his virtues and, shocked by their sovereign's ingratitude, they may give BISMARCK in his lifetime a foretaste of the passionate devotion with which his memory is certain to be cherished. We may add that in no other way so surely and so gravely as by the course pursued toward BISMARCK could the present Emperor weaken the respect of his subjects, which is the sole foundation of his throne. The Progressists as well as the Socialists are ripe for a republic, and how much resistance are they likely to encounter from Conservatives, of whom BISMARCK was the type, when they see how the HOHENEOL-LERNS treat their faithful and invaluable servants?

## A Terrible Mistake.

Archdeacon Mackay Smith of this town spoke very carnestly at the Episcopal Church Congress on Wednesday of "the tremendous problem and awful danger" now confronting the Church in all great communities. It is the problem of overcoming the indifference and even active hostility of the great masses of the people. The Salvation Army. to his thinking, is the only Protestant organization which has adopted the proper methods of reaching them.

It is very true that the Episcopal Church and the Protestant Churches generally are producing that effect on the masses. Yet they have not failed because of lack of effort, for of recent years the conversion of these heathen, as the Archdescon further describes them, has been one of the chief objects upon which they have expended labor and money. A New York parish is accounted slothful and parsimonious if it does not maintain outlying missions for such people, and keep in motion an extensive system of charitable activities for their benefit. Where once a single clergyman sufficed for a parish, a large clerical force is now employed, and chiefly for labors of that kind. Deaconesses have been added to the laborers in the vineyard, and plous men and women of the laity are enrolled as assistants. The catalogue of the religious and charitable agencies of such Episcopal parishes as Grace, St. George's, the Ascension, St. Thomas's, and St. Bartholomew is impressive in its length; and the list of clergymen and laymen steadily and diligently engaged in them contains hundreds of names, including those of many ladies of social prominence. Work in the slums, as

they are called, has become fashionable. Therefore we cannot agree with the Archdenoon that the failure of the Episcopal Church to reach the hearts of the great mass of the people is due to the "lethargy and selfishness of the metropolitan clergy." The elergy are not indolent in their duty. But when he attributes the insignificant result to their narrowness, we do not dissent, though it is not the merely ecclesiastical narrowness of which he speaks It is the narrowness of view that prevents them from comprehending the sentiment the needs, the situation, and the causes of the attitude of the people. It proceeds from lack of imagination and from inability to un derstand their motives; and such deficiency has been displayed by no other clergyman more than by Archdeacon SMITH himself.

He was one of the political parsons during the late canvass, and he made himself con spicuous in denouncing the ruling majority of this town as politically low and degraded and morally depraved. He described the Government established by them as corrupt and semi-criminal, and intimated that, being such, it was the more satisfactory to a great part of them. He thus broadened the gulf between the Church and the masses of the people. He became their slanderer, and allied himself with a political movement which started in duplicity and untruth, and got its whole impulse from lies and false pre tences. He separated himself in sympathy more than ever from those whose allegiance must always be the strongest support of the Church; and they resented his words and expressed their honest convictions and admirable party loyalty by beating him at the polls. Archdeacon SMITH may live in New York many years, but he will never recover from that false step. Talk as much as he may about the necessity of reaching " the masses," he, at least, will never be able to draw them to his ministrations.

In its whole history in this town the Episcopal Church has never before estranged the great body of the people from it so thoroughly as by the political activity of some of its leading clergy during the last canvass. They took a totally false and base view of the situation. They outraged the self-respect of the great majority of the people, and they gave religious sanction to a political deal made for low ends only, to a corrupt and knavish combination. They decked out their

people whom this Church Congress most of

would win to its support. It was a lamentable mistake, a terrible mistake, which has paralyzed every movement of the Church in that direction. The Salvation Army was wiser. It did not grab at the bait of the knavish politicians.

The Legal Powers of Factory Inspectors An interesting case has just arisen at Amsterdam in this State which will lead to a judicial determination concerning the rights of Factory Iuspectors under the stat-

ute passed by the last Legislature. Prior to this year the officers charged with the duty of inspecting factories in this State were a Factory Inspector appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate; an Assistant Factory Inspector appointed in the same manner, and eight Deputy Factory Inspectors, who were appointed, not by the Governor, but by the chief Factory Inspector himself. The Legislature of 1890 amended the law by authorizing the Factory Inspector to appoint deputies to a number not exceeding sixteen in all, of whom eight might be women He was also empowered to divide the State into districts, and assign one or more deputies to each district, and transfer them from one district to another. The pay of the deputies is one thousand dollars a year, and it is their duty, under the supervision and direction of their chief, to enforce the statute relating to the employment of women and children in manufacturing establishments, and to cause all violators of the law to be prosecuted. For this purpose, says the act of 1890, "they and each of them are hereby empowered to visit and inspect at all reason able hours, and as often as shall be practicable and necessary, all manufacturing establishments in this State,"

Miss BERTHA L. ASCHOFF is a Deputy Factory Inspector under the new law, assigned to the district in which the city of Amsterdam is situated. In the discharge of her official duties she applied for admissio to the factory of the Inman Manufacturing Company. Mr. HORACE INMAN, the President of the corporation, refused to admit her, and she promptly caused his arrest. The law provides that any person who vio lates or omits to comply with any of its provisions shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be runished by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The proceedings against Mr. Inman are doubtless based upon this provision, and it will be interesting to see on what ground he can

justify his refusal to admit the Inspector. The despatch from Albany which an nounces the arrest states that the exclusion of Miss Aschorr was due to the fact that she was an officer of a labor organization in Amsterdam which took a prominent part in a strike there in 1887. Even if this be true. it is not easy to perceive how it can affect her authority as an officer of the State of New York. In the prosecution which has been instituted the only questions which can be considered are: First, whether she was entitled to admission to the factory at the time she applied to be admitted; secondly, whether the person proceeded against is re sponsible for her exclusion; and thirdly, whether his act constitutes a misdemeano under the statute. Miss Aschoff's previous participation in labor agitations, whether on the side of the employers or the employed, can have no legitimate bearing upon the proper determination of these questions.

Some interesting opinions expressed in our esteemed tariff-absorbed contemporary, the Utica Observer, are correct, some are not, and some are open to discussion. Thus:

"Extreme protection was rejected on Nov. 4 by spontaneous uprising of the people against it."

The uprising was not so spontaneous as it might have been. About 70 per cent. of the Democrate voted and about 50 per cent. of the Republicans stayed at home.

"Had the Fifty-first Congress passed a radical free trade measure, the rejection would have been quite as

imphatic and overwhelming." There would have been no fractional protest against it. The entire country would have risen as in 1888, and the result would have been the same as then, only vastly more emphatic.

"What the American people demand is 'a happy medium' between the two and that is exactly what he Democracy in three national platforms is pledge

The inaccuracy of our contemporary lies chiefly in this paragraph. In 1880 the Democratic platform was a "tariff for revenue only," that is to say, for free trade. In 1888 it was GROVER CLEVELAND and ROGER O. MILLS, both in favor of replacing the tariff with JEFFERSON'S abhorrence, the internal revenue. The Democratic platform of 1884 alone asserted the Jeffersonian doctrine of Federal taxation. Unfortunately, it

was asserted to be betrayed. Here, finally, the Observer puts the case so that all may understand and be certain of its orthodoxy:

"A fariff constructed on a reasonable basis, fair to the consumers on the one hand, and to the manufacturers on the other; so framed that the difference in the cost of labor here and in Europe will be fully covered, such a tariff ntust meet the expectations and she wishes of the majority of the people. And it should be the sim of Congress to achieve that result."

This is the platform of 1884. With that and a really Democratic candidate, the election of 1892 will be Democratic from first to last

# Another Bet.

Some may experience a temptation to de part from the solld rule of equity applicable to such cases as that presented here, but examination will forbid it none the less. A correspondent who has been playing cards, requests THE SUN'S opinion upon these ciroumstances:

"A and B are playing cards for money. A bets B that he (B) will quit the game a loser at a specified time. S quits the game even, neither losing nor winning. Who

The fact that the language is so explicit as to loss, and that B had no visible or declared competitor, suggests the idea that this wager may differ from one on his performance against another's or against time. and that the rule will not govern which divides bets when the result is a tie. A, however, was backing the game against B. If it beat B and he lost, A won. If B came out ahead of it, he won; but if they quit even the stakes wagered lie easy with the honors. The bet is a tie as the result is

a tie, and the stakes are divided. Few laws are more indisputably sound or of more universal application than this of such bets as that made by A and B.

Our esteemed religious contemporary, the Christian Union, does not always weigh its words. Por instance:

"The kind of cynicism which Senator Iscatts has more than once exhibited, which success at the possi-bility of honorable politics, is the greatest danger under

Our political opinions differ widely from those of Senator Incalls, but we are ready to defend him when he is attacked without reason. No man has a higher sense of persona honor than he. There is no man whose word can be relied on more than his. There is no

American more patriotic than he; and there is no politician who would scorn more than he any dishonorable transaction or any cheating device. He has never been guilty of any such expression as the Christian Union attributes to

There is no politics more dishonorable than that of those whose ignorance and whose habits set them up as Pharisees.

Mr. R. F. PATTISON, Governor elect of Pennsylvania, is a candidate for the Presi-Every American citizen has a right to be

It is important that the eight "green goods" letter carriers should be brought to trial upon the charges made against them. There must be no trifling with law breakers in the postal branch of the public service. For the sake of the faithful letter carriers, the unfaithful ought to be excluded from their ranks, and subjected to proper punishment.

Mr. A. L. Conger, the Ohio member of the Republican National Committee, has a remarkably cheerful disposition. "I see nothing in the last election to discourage the Republicans," he says. Mr. Congra is as optimistic as the ancient gentleman who hoped that the Flood would last for a month longer. so that the dust might be thoroughly laid.

Sigh, autumn winds, above the lonely comb where rest the remnants of my buste boom. Let dirges wall where rang my wild war whoop, and pitying tears drop o'er me since the election. I am for BLAINE and

In referring yesterday to the seizures of African territory by European Governments within the present century, we spoke of the fact that at one time, according to the view o British publicists, the American Government had a foothold on the west coust of Africa, and that we could have taken nosuession of Liberia without the interference of any other power. Seventy years ago our Government cooper ated with the American Colonization Society in a scheme for sending colored people from this country to the region lying between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast, and in the course of time nearly twenty thousand colonists were thus shipped there. The agents of the United States were not allowed to exercise any authority in the colony, the government of which was therefore undertaken by the Colonization Society, and a Constitution was provided under which legislative, executive, and judicial departments were established. There were several constitutional changes within the next creased, and, as late as 1841, its managers here appointed a Governor, and made provision for the levving of duties, the formation of reaties, and the extension of the boundaries of the colony. At that time certain British traders objected to the payment of duties thus mposed, and the British Foreign Secretary sent to Washington for information on the subject under the assumption that Liberia was a colony of the United States. Then it was that our State Department notified the British Minister that Liberia was not under the authority of the American Government, but was an independent political com munity, and thereupon the British denied the right of the colonists to levy imposts. Subsequently the American Colonization Society surrendered the powers it had exercised fo over twenty years, and the independent Re-

public of Liberia was established. It is safe to assume that if, when the British Foreign Secretary asked for information concerning the relations of Liberia with the United States, our State Department had proclaimed the authority of the American Gov ernment over it as an American colony, there would have been no serious objection on the part of England. In that event we would now have held possession of an important part o western Africa. But it would doubtless have given us a great deal of trouble during the est half contury.

One of the Judges elected by the Farmers Alliance in Kansas has been sent to a law school to study law. If he becomes a lawyer will he not be ineligible to membership in the Alliance? But he has only two months to study in, and perhaps he will not learn too much law to estrange him from the Alliance.

It is an attractive course of free lectures that has been provided by the Board of Edueation this year. Beginning next week, they will be given on Monday and Thursday even ings in grammar schools located in various parts of the city. Several of the lecturers are men of eminence in science and other branches of knowledge. The Board does well in providing these free lectures, and those who may listen to them will find that they have made a good use of their spare time.

It may or may not be true that the income of young King ALPHONSO of Spain is \$1.000,000 a year, but he is known to be a howling swell

A poem, the first line of which is "Everything pleased my neighbor Jim." is printed by a number of our esteemed contemporaries in the West. It is said to be the favorite poem of the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED.

A Catholic Priest Replies to Bishop Coxe. TO THE EDITION OF THE SUN—Sir: According to a Bun report yesterday, Bishop Coxe of western New York (A. G. C.) and recently: "It makes my very soul burn." Why? Because his reelings were assume and his voice way? Because his resings were aname and his voice proclaimed before an audience, "chiefly of women." that the "Romish Church." that is, the Roman Catholic thurch of Hayti, "was packed with heathen, devictioned by the control of the worshipped there, within the very walls of the cathedraia. their heathen god, Youdoo," So he was "informed!" How very likely all this appears! He did not take the trouble to accertain the truth of it, but it suits him well as a fling at the "Romish Church." He is too tonogen entirely for the liars of Nayt. As a thoughtful man he might better inveigh against the Protestant Churches of our Southern States because the negroes there practice oudocism-for it is the negro of Hayti who is evident ly the subject of A. C. C.'s concern. The inference that he seems to enforce is that the Roman Catholic Church of Hayti Permits wouldoism within her "walls." Such a charge should not be made, unless sustained by care ful investigation and never by vague information. It may pass with an audience "chiefly of women," but there is a wider public, not so easily deceived. The public, as an aid to a proper judgment in this matter, informed that this same Pishop Coxe once, out o gotry, refused to sit at table with a Catholic his voice and pen denounce the Church which he and SACRED HEART RECTORY, BARRYTOWN, NOV. 12.

# Mr. Flower for Seaster.

From the Cleveland World.

New York, Nov. 10.—All indications in relation to the salection of a United States Senator to succeed Wil-liam Maxwell Evarts point to a New York city Demo-crat with the probabilities favoring Roswell P. Flower.

The Home of Music. From the Chicago Evening Journal, Theodore Thomas is wise in coming to Chicago. Chicago is the home of music. It's in the Chicago air ost of the time, over one thing or another. McKinley Laughs at Reed

"Tem Reed will have a nice time in that Congress, rout he? Ha ha!" and Mr. McKinley shook his sides n an excess of mirth. Ablest and Brightest. From the Winond Republican. Tan New Your Sox, the ablest and brightest Demo ratio paper in the country.

Noblesso Oblige. From the Philadelphia Record, Professional courtesy damands that a constable shall rrest a policeman without clubbing him.

Time Enough to Get It. Have you had much experience in Wall street?" 'Tremendons."
'How long were you there!"

Adam's Luck.

if Adam modern cares could know, His breast would swell with happiness So think that Nature did not grow

A pocket in a fig-leaf dress.

THE CAPE PINISTERRE DISASTER. How the Ill-fated Cruiser Serpent Corre-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.-The foundering of the British war ship Serpent off Cape Finis-terre, or, rather, off Cape Bucy, near Camarinas, while running for shelter into one of the spanish bays, revives an old controversy as to her type. While the disaster was due to her running on a reef, it is known that she had previously been disabled in a storm.

The Serpent is one of the Archer class, which at first gave great satisfaction, because it seemed to so admirably combine high speed low coal consumption, good coal endurance, and good battery power, all on a displacement so small as to represent a most moderate cost. both for original construction and for maintenance. It seemed almost an ideal type for economical station service; and while, of course, the versels were unarmored, yet a water-line steel deck, extending throughout the whole length, and coal bunkers disposed around the machinery made them essentially protected cruisers. Indeed, this is the name applied to them in

cur service, although in the British navy they

are called torpede cruisors, from the fact that,

ike a good many other vessels, they have fixed

tules for launching auto-mobile torpedoes.

like a good many other vessels, they have fixed tubes for launching auto-mobile torpedoes. But the Yorktown was originally described as a heavily armed gunbeat, and the was perhaps a still more expressive classification, since both the British and our own vessels of this type. In addition to secondary batterles and the six torpede tubes, carry a main buttery of six eline breach-loading rifles, two forward, two art, and two amidships.

The heaviness of this battery in proportion to the displacement has been in addition to the land of a double bottom, one of the chief objections to the Archer class in the British navy and to the Yorstown class in ours. This displacement averages about 1.703 fons in the American vessels and 1.770 in the British although the latter, without their full weights, were originally classed at 1,630 tons. The Yorktown has less heres power than the British vessels, having developed 3.292 on her trial, with 16.1 knots apped 1 and afterward, in a trial of only about an hour, 3.662 horse power and 16.6 knots. The Archer developed 4.122 horse power: the Cossack, 4,002; the Brisk, 3,354; the Porpoise, 3,943; the Tartar, 3,84. As for the Seepent and the Racoon, they are crodited with 4,500 horse power.

But after the Russian, the Austrian, and the American navies had adonted vessels of this type, criticisms upon it were made in the British service. During the navil manguares it was found that even in a moderate sea they realled so much as to seriously interfere with their efficiency, and particularly with the accuracy of their firing. A British noval committee, consisting of Admirals, unanimously reported that "the armament is too heavy, and consequently the vessels are crank; that the weights on the force astle are too great, and the iorecastle itself is not strong enough for the weight to an the lacoon, which is a counterpart of the Serpent, was going ton or eleven knots against a moderate swell, a sea counter, soor the forceastle carried away everything movable there force astle carried away

ured the stowing of the anchors further aft, and the substitution of ordnance weighting much less for the pair of 6-inch guns on the forecastle.

These reports, showing that the Archer class would inevitably be very wet ships, that even in a moderate sea they would be poor gun platforms, that under head wind and sea the weight of water taken in forward must carry down the bews and greatly reduce the speed, and that the top weight affected the sea worthiness of the vessels, produced a decided impression on our own Navy Department. It was observed that the Yorktown, though usually a fine sea boat, did take aboard a great deal of water in heavy weather, and was not provided with adequate freeing borts. Furing the voyage of the squadren of evolution in heavy weather off the coast of Spain she had an experience which recalled some of the combinatis in regard to the Archer type of British vessels. One suggestion which was immediately adonted in our vessels was that of carrying the sheet anchor further aft. Calculations were also made as to the expediency of altering the Concord and the Bennington sea sto give them a flush spar deck. This, of course, would not ordinarily be desirable, since it would itself add more top weight, and hence decrease stadility. But if this change should be made the spar deck would be made as light as possible, and the experiment would only be undertaken after an accurace calculation as to what the altered metacentric height would be, so as to make sure that there would be no serious addition to the risk of capsizing.

These perpossed changes in the Concord and the Bennington have been under consideration during the last few weeks; and now the disaster to the Seriont will give them increased interest. But the two vessels would, of course, be accepted as they are, under their contracts; and should it then be found advisable to make the proposed alterations forward, this would be done, as in the case of the York-town, after they had become Government vessels. Possibly, also, the advisability

# ARMOR-PIERCING PROJECTIVES.

Bids for Supplying Shot for the New Steel Gans for Count Defence. VASHINGTON, Nov. 13 .- Bids were opened at the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department to-day for supplying armor-piercing projecstructed for seaconst defence. The bids re-

ceived were as follows: Carpenter Steel Company of Reading-Eight-inch shot, \$150 each; ten-inch shot, \$285 each. Midvale Steel Company of Pennsylvania-Eight-inch. \$150; ten inch, \$287. Sterling Steel Company of Pittsburgh-Eight-inch.

For the purpose of securing a supply of armor-plereing projectiles Congress appropria-ted \$100,000 to decide the question as to whether American steel makers can produce shot and shell equal to those made in Europea. The projectiles used in the Annapolis armor tests with such success were of European manufacture, and it is the desire of the ord-nance officers to stimulate steel makers to produce an equally powerful projectile in this country. Two of the bids received to-day are said to be reasonable in amount, the average price being about 60 cents per pound. Just how the projectiles are to be made is not specified in the bids. The Carpenter Steel Company has, it is believed, secured the right to make them under the Firminy secret process, used in England, but they decline to permit the process of manufacture to be observed. The Midvaic Company has been in correspondence with four leading firms of European shell makers, and, while they are willing to permit the manufacture to be witnessed by an inspector, the process is to be kept secret. The Sterling Company has been working up their own process, and propose to use the best crucible steel made from Dannencora iron.

The requirements of the Ordnance Bureau are based upon European tests antire severe. The 16-inch shot, which will we give 17-10 inches tilick and emerge without crack or material deformity. The Sinch shot, fired under the same conditions, must plerce a plate 11 2-10 inches tilick and emerge without crack or material deformity. The Sinch shot, fired under the same conditions, must plerce a plate 11 2-10 inches tilick and emerge without crack or material deformity. The Sinch shot, fired under the same conditions, must plerce a plate 11 2-10 inches tilick and emerge without crack or material deformity. The Sinch shot, fired under the same conditions, must plerce a plate 11 2-10 inches tilick and emerge without crack or material deformity. The Sinch shot, fired under the same conditions, must plerce a plate 12 inches tilick and emerge without crack or material deformity to the projectiles has not yet been awarded. whether American steel makers can produce

Poor Outlook for the Panama Canal. PANAMA. Nov. 5 .- On Oct. 28 Liout, Wyse sent the following message from Bogota about the action of the Colombian Congress on the Panama Capal: The same unreasonable demands are made

and the extension of time required for the completion of the work is virtually refused. Completion of the work is virtually roused. Thus the game may be considered to have been lost. I had honed the records of the I thmus would have acted energetically in their own interest and that their opinions would have been heeded in Bogota.

As an answer to this a numerously signed message was forwarded to the representatives of Panama who are now in Bogota. This message said: Your telegram from the capital dated the "Your telegram from the capital dated the 17th, says: The new demands of the Senate Committee render impossible any negotiations. To thus refuse to extend the time is to sacrifice the future of the country and to decree the ruin of the listhmes. This being so, you should withdraw from the Congress in order to maintain your dignity."

To this message an answer was received, in which the representatives at the capital said: "We have received the pressing cable message, and we shall know how to comply with our duty."

The Uprising in Honduras, Mr. Jacob Baoz, the Consul-General of Gua-

temala here, has received this telegram relative to affairs in the republic of Honduras: Bogran has reorganized his forces, which have arrived from all parts of the country, and is besleging Sanchezin Temegrapp. Guatemala has bositively determined to remain neutral in the present confic.

A Good Article,

"I had an article accepted by our rural paper this "What was it? Prose!"

BLAINE AND BARRISON.

A Letter that May Be Shelved, and a Recent Opinion as to the McKinley Bill.

From the Washington Part. From the Washington lost.

Secretary Blaine has by no means done with the question of reciprocity. He has obtained from the United States Ministers in South American concrete copies of the tarifa laws of those nations, with such comment upon them as the Ministers thought proper to make. With this data he proposes to prepare a letter full of food for thought, which he will submit to Congress.

full of food for thought, which he will submit to Congress.

If this letter is to be a bid for the Presidential nomination, he may experience some difficulty in sending it through the usual channols of the Executive, it is a fact not generally known that Mr. blaine's last letter to Congress on reciprocity remained at the White House for a month, and then it was not sent to the Capitel until Mr. Plane had had his stormy interview with the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Blaine drove direct to the White House from the committee room on that even full afternoon. What manspired between him and the Presidentia, of course, unknown, but the defaued letter went to the Capitel interview of the Capitel in the President's room.

Mr. Blairison's delay at that time was due to the belief that it was inexpedient to confuse the confuse of the belief that it was inexpedient to confuse the confuse that the man and the president to confuse the confuse that it was inexpedient to confuse the confuse that the man and the president of the pre

ident's room.

Sit, tharrison's delay at that time was due to the belief that it was mexpedient to confuse the proble mind with a reciprocity idea, besides which he left that a step in that direction would place a weapon of attack in the hands of the opponents of the ficking which the situation which would confront him now is different, but it might note the less influence him in shelving a letter written by Mr. Blaine for political clace. Mr. Blaine as a Presidential possibility is growing every day. The benocerats are aiready auxious to shout for him. Unless he puts a brake on the present tendency all light weights will be highered from the track.

So far as can be learned. Mr. Blaine has kopt his own counsel shout his plans. He did tell a story a day or two axo, however, that is too good to lose. A friend asked him what he elections were over.

thought of the Mekinley bill now that the elections were ever.

Well," said Mr. Blaine, with a smile at his questioner, "there was a trial down in Maine some years ago, and an old farmer was summoned to testify regarding the character of the defendant, "Do you know the defendant?" asked the lawyer.

"Yes, sir."

"What is his character?"

"Woll, sir. I have known the defendant forty years, and I have been studying him forty years, and my opinion of him now is the same as it was on the first day I met him.""

# From the Buffile Express

Congress man-cleet Lockwood was an orator long before his thetoric helped carry Grover Cleveland alott. Awar back in his school days at Hamburg he was an orator of such note that he was chosen valed detorian of his class. He prepared for the event by ordering a new pair of shoes. Late in the afternoon of the great day the shoes came. But, good heavens: they wouldn't go on. Dan hadn't another pair fit for use. He summoned the shoemaker to a conference, and, while the perspiration rolled off his lace, he explained the shoemaker to a conference, and, while the perspiration rolled off his lace, he caplained the shoemaker.

"That's nothing," said Crismin; "get a couple of excs and break one into each shee."

Dan did as and the result was charming. He went into those shoes like a duck's tout in the mud. His valedictory was the greatest effort of Lockwood's carreer up to that date. The words were honeyed and the gestures as graceful as a snake swallowing a frog. All his friends and relatives were spellbound. But right in the midst of it the author stopped. Agony was incarnate in his features. His hair rose on end. He became pale and red in turns. What was the matter? Had he fornotten his speech? No, be had just thought of those two egg omelets, and would have given all he had or ever hoped to have for a chance to laugh.

A Babe's Two Fenerals.

Prom the Globe Democrat.

Columbus, Ind., Nov. 10.—One of the most profound sensations came to light here this evening. Solomon Soal was married to Amanda Whittington in New Albany in 1888. By this marriage a baby was born, and lived to be one year old, when it slekened and died. The father and mother disagreed as to the pince of interment of their child, the mother wanting it intermed at a New Albany cometery, the father at the cemetery in this city. The corpse was prepared for burial at this place, and the father took a last farewell look at the dead babe and went from the room, when the mother went to the coffin, took the body from it and concealed it in the residence. The funeral proceeded, and the parents both attended the interment of the empty casket in the city cemetery here.

On the following day the mother went to New Albany, at which place the body of the little babe was interred, according to the wish of the mother. The secret reached the husband today by the presenting of a second bill for funeral expenses. When questioned regarding this, the wife and mother broke down and admitted the above facts to be true. The father is distracted, and has abandoned his home and is will with grief.

Failure of a Bellamy Schema.

Prom the Gobe Democrat.

Decatur. Ill., Nov. 10.—It is probable that ere long the cooperative boarding house established in Decatur last spring on the Edward Bellamy pian will soon collapse for lack of sufficient patronage. It started out with lifty-two members, under the most favorable circumstances, and all of its patrons were enthusiastic in praise of the novel manner of living. The patrons got day board at \$2.40 a week, and there was a fair profit in the enterprise for the lady manager so long as there were fifty-two boarders. But from one cause or another, the patrons have quietly departed, until now there are but forty left. This number is not sufficient to continue the "Alliance" longer at a profit, and it is expected that the cooperative plan will be abandoned to return to the \$4 and \$6 rates.

# Real Mean.

From the Rochester Post-Express In the First district of Oneida county Miss Laura F. Mayhew, who was elected School Commissioner, had to disburse no less than a hundred and two bright and shining dollars. Here is her statement.

Democratic County Committee...
P E Kelly, printing
L. C. Childs & Son, printing
Usica Dally Press. Total ...

\$102 00 We think the Democratic committee of Oneida county was real mean to assess Laura \$50. So there now!

# Barefooted Scotch Girls.

Prom the Chicago News.

In the rural parts of Scotland the young women go barefooted most of the year. On sundays these buxom damests may be seen proceeding to church with their shoes in hand and their stockings hong properly over their arms. When they reach the churchyard they sit down on the grass and with more ease than modesty proceed to den their hosen and shoon, for it would be regarded utile improper to enter the kirk without these articles of attire properly disposed. properly disposed. The Old Man's Opportunity. From the Chicago Tribune.

"What is your idea. Mr. Smith." asked the friend who had dropped in to look at the baby. "In calling the little fellow John? Aren't there enough John Smiths already?" I named that look John instead of Montmorency or Yore de Vere or Algerran." said the father, looking dublously at the infant. "because I want him to feel when he grows up to be a young man of the period, that there was one time in his life when his father had the buge on him."

## Owl and Locomotive in Collision. Prem the Ealtimore Sun

A curious accident occurred to the locomotive of train No. 40 of the lialitmore and Ohio lializont Tuesday hight. White running at a good rate of speed hear Barnesville, on the Metropolitan branch, a large owl flew into the locomotive headight, seashing the heavy glass front late smill occur and overfurning the lamp. This set life to the flucture, which was lestryed. His owiship was cooked, head feathers, feet, and all.

## Parallel Lives, From the Pittsburns Disputch.

Mononahetta Cirk, Nov. II.—A reculiar co-incidence in life and d ath occurred here Sat-urday night. Thomas Crafty and George lialey, both of the car, who died Saturday night, were both of the same age, had been critims for years, both fixed in the same house, and both died in their oth year on the same night.

# From the Philipple whist Becord.

An unstown tenetic asked a nich how many beneatly swall wed her earling gum in her laste to answer for. Wrong there are only 20.7, said the tencher, Yesu, was the triumphant tenenone, but I swallowed a fish bone to-day.

### Still in Hard Luck. Prost Lie.

Pirst Chicagonn-Burr is the World's Pair Committee getting on with its work.

second the amount-is only poorly. They've offered
the first bride to the Pope if he itsend his but to the
cattle show, but they can't get any reply. Afrand of
please transformation is given.

> From Ernokiya Life. We can die only once, "the doctor said, tons-line his patient nearly deal lie an wared. That's where the trouble is; If a dozen times I wouldn't mind this."

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT There is no question about the attraction of the jumping contests at the Horse Show. The public watches the papers carefully, and half an hour before the jumping begins every evening the doors are besieged with people who come to see that part of the general enter-

who come to see that part of the general enter-tainment which is provided by the managers. There is no doubt that the element of anager, which increases as the bar is raised for the higher jumps, adds materially to the attraction. It has often been noticed by old turgous that women are the most enthusiastic supporters of steedlechnsing on race tracks. They invariably walted for the last race on the card, and they show similar interest in the jumping at the Madison Square Garden.

An instance of the enormous amount of money that is made in racing is furnished by one of the tracks across the North River. It one of the tracks across the North River. It originally cost \$100,000, and it was capitalized at \$500,000. This year it has already paid six per cent, on the \$500,000 capital. All but one of the tracks in this neighborhood paid heavy dividends this year, and the rumors of a new track across the Jersey line are rife.

The difference between Lieut, Webb as the owner of a crack racer and Liout. Webb as a tourist in America is a broad one. He is been now, but the papers seldom mention his name, and he goes on his way comparatively unnoticed. His hair has turned a little lighter since his former visit, but he is still a ruddy as an amateur sallor should always be.

Mr. "Tom" Gould does not look very much like a consumptive these days. He has gained nearly 25 pounds in weight, and his color suggests an outdoor worker rather than one who gests an outdoor worker rather than one who labors late at night. Yesterday, when New York's notorious dive keeper found that his license was still safe, he blossomed out and was seen prominently about town till nightfall. The curl of his moustache is more lofty than ever, and he wore a lavender coat and a hat which was tipped at such an angle over the eye that no man could fall to tell at a glance that New York's famous consumptive was once more free from anxiety.

Pilward Payson Weston is a name that still lingers in the memory of New Yorkers who remember the walking contests of ten years or more ago. Weston is 61 years of age, but or more ago. Weston is 61 years of age, but he regards a fifty-mile walk of little importance, and he is at present thinking of organizing a walk across the continent which will take in all the big towns and stretch over a track that is roughly estimated at four thousand miles. It will not be done for the love of aport alone, but for the purpose of booming a Western town.

"The extraordinary publicity which has recently been given to the operations of green goods men," said an official of the Police Department yesterday, "has had the effect of turning the eyes and efforts of nearly all the cowardly criminals in New York in that direccowardly criminals in New York in that direction. Their number is more numerous than people generally imagine. They are the men who have not sufficient daring or courage to become out-and-out rascals, as they are afraid of the risks they would have to run with the law. But they are schemers, and they are undoubtedly cunning in a small way. They are the most difficult of all criminals to secure, because nearly all of them operate through some man who is more or less stupid but who has a higher degree of courage than they posses. The green goods men whom the polico consistantly secure—and who are let off by the courts, as the laws do not cover their offences—are nearly always in ignorance of the dealings of the read operators. The present talk about the whole business' will probably result in some action at Albany in the coming session."

It is a fact that few literary men succeed in other work. Mr. Frank R. Stockton has only just succeeded in doing so. Howells has not, nor has Julian Hawthorne nor half a dozen equally 'well-known authors. Yet one man not half so well known as most of these has come here from Montreal to try the experiment, and for three years has succeeded. He is George Iles, who was long the manager of the Windsor Hotel in Montreal, but gave up the hotel business to treat economic questions with his pen. He lives at the Park Avenue Hotel.

These new pictures which the non-professional and even the professional photographers are interested in now are from Venice. There are only a few on show, and it will probably be some time before the dealers in town have any for sale. The scenes reproduced are various views of Venice, taken late in the afternoon and by moonlight. The owner of them does not know what the process is. The effects combine bine and green with black and white. In these respects they are superior to the somewhat similar results obtained by that enrious, mysterious, seventy-year-old man who within the last three months has given photographers some splendid specimens of moonlight upon the sea off the south coast of England. This aged enthusiast keeps his methods secret. His photographs are in green, white and black, and many of them show the moon throwing silvery light upon dashing green waves. These views, it is known are taken during the feeting moments when the sun's rays are fast dying away and the rising moon is asserting its itret hour of supremacy. for sale. The scenes reproduced are various

It is curious at times to glance over the myriads of monthly magazines which are issued in the interest of health, of sanitariums patent medicine firms, or "crank" doctors in patent medicine nrms, or "crank" doctors in New York. It costs very little to get the magazines out, as many of them are little more than good-sized circulars. They always have show covers and the retail price is anywhere from 25 to 50 cents. News dealers are so often inundated by them that they not infrequently set aside a corner of their stands, where the journals devoted to physical aliments and reforms are thrown into a heterogeneous mass. One of these papers recently consecrated a whole issue to the question of the influence of tobacco upon health. It wound up with the assertion that Tennyaon was a poor and pitiable wreck because he had been addicted all his life to two passions. One was "an inordinate love of conversation," and the other a fondness for smoking a clay pipe. Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, was still great, vigorous, and attractive, because he did not smoke "and seldom conversed." As the Grand Old Man has probably been the most tireless, voluminous and varied talker on earth for the past sixty years, it is rather difficult to discover the full point of the argument.

"Few New Yorkers of to-day know that" New York. It costs very little to get the mag-

"Few New Yorkers of to-day know that" probably the largest bronges in the world are buried in the business heart of New York." said an artist the other day. "And yet when Commodore Vanderbilt unveiled the famous said an artist the other day. "And yet when Commodore Vanderbilt unveiled the famous bronze has-relief, Industry, on the western pediment of the Hudson River Railroad denot it St. John's Park in 1869, the day was observed in New York by a display of fags on all the public buildings. I can well remember it. Nearly 10.000 people witnessed the ceremonles, and now I don't believe that a hundred people a year go out of their waylto look at those bronzes. The allegory of Industry represented by them is emblematical of the Commodore's remarkable career. Albert De Groot, the artist, was the son of Capt. Froeman De Groot, who commanded the Cinderella of the Vanderbilt, larger than iffer standing in a central niche flanked on either side with an immense field of bronze devoted to the story of his life and achievements. The field on the right is emblematical of the vanderbilt, larger than if the larger than it is a statue of Commodore Vanderbilt's life when he was engaged in marine enterprises, and the left field is emblematical of his railway achievements. These bronzes are now masked by high business blocks, and they would be about as appropriate and much more naticed if they were in the heart of the Adirondacks. They do not rank high as works of art, however, and are cheloly interesting because of their size. From a few of these downtown in dumarks we can judge of the rapid growth of New York. When they were erected Harlem had not become the bustling business centre than it is now. If I ever erect a bronze it will be in the annexed district, where twenty years for an own we go de can find it without going way down town."

The latest attempt to vary the monotony and add to the picturesqueness of evening dress for men is quite daringly eccentric enough to suggest its Fartsian inspiration. Such modest innovations as a colored stripe down the side of dress frousers or evening coats of mulberry or late blue have been tried in vain; they refuse to become fashionable. Now the shirt front is the point of attack, and it is purposed to have them hand pointed with decorations indicative or the predicctions of the wearer. Painted partitions and phessants will flavore the shirt fronts of those with sporting proclivations; y tents in full and or becycles at r.s. will be peak the habb es of others. Just how these attrees will laundry has apparently not entered in the heaviling of the signature intellect which projected their invention. suggest its l'arisian inspiration. Such modest

In such of the Hebrew synagogues of this town employ paid choirs, many of the singers are Christians who are totally unacquainted with Christians who are totally unacquainted with the Hebrew tongue and alphabet. By way of shifts stein members of the choir, hymn books are printed in Homan letters. The language, however, is Hebrew, and the singers really soft what is then is not some a verse Musically, however, the neutity he and the choirs of governi synapogues are famous.

Time in Precious. From Purk Jack Hustis-Will you marry me?
Hi a Rustis-This is so audden—give me time.
Jack Hustis—Tou can't afford to waste any more time.
Jou must be 25 now. Eay 700, Rita.